THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT DISPUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

The Difficulty Between England and the

United States. COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS HIGHER.

CONSOLS 88 7-8 TO 89.

IN THE HOUSE PRINTING TELEGRAPH-OFFICE 21 WALL ST. Halifax, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855. The Royal mail steam-hip Canada, from Liverpool on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived here at 1

p'clock this afternoon. The Conada sailed at 31 p. m. for Boston, where she will be due about misteight on Friday, so that her mails will probably reach New-York on Saturday

afternoon. The steamship Washing'on sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 7th inst., with 120 passengers

The most important feature of the week s news i the effort made by France and England to bring Sweden into active alliance with them. Gen Carrobert is in Stockholm, charged with this mission, and Sweden is required either to assent or refuse.

It is reported from Ber in that he Czar has recently made a confidential communication to Prossis and Austris of his wish to renew negotiations, and that M. Bourquency has retu ned to Vienna with fresh instruc ions to meet the contingency of proposals from Russis. It is further said that Prince Gorchakoff, the diplem stiet from Vienna, and Russian ministers from other German courts are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw in the middle of the mouth, when the question of a recewal of pegoriations will be settled. It is also stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to a renewal of diplomacy. THE DANUBE

The Austrian Gazette states authoritatively that a French camp of 50,000 men is being formed at Sil istrin.

From the Crimes there is absolutely nothing to repert. The armies are engaged in building buts for the Winter, with occasional military promenades and exchange of long shots with the Cossack picquets. Several rumors of battles near Sympheropol have

turned out to be false. Letters from Sevastopol say that Russian projectiles

from the north side reach almost every part of the city, and that a desultory fire is kept up on both sides. The Alks say that the Russians, although keeping up a continual fire, are making preparations for a re-

Gen Le Vai lant has been appointed by the French,

Governor of Sevastopol. Sir Colin Campbell, taking offence at the appointment of Gen. Codrington, has asked leave to return

to England. The following is the substance of several official despatches and letters :

The French will garrison Kinburn-consequently the English returned to Sevastopol November 3. All the Turkish force intended for Asia has left Se-

wastopel. A dispatch from Gen. Simpson of Oct. 27 says the weather was magnificent, and the British troops were

healthy. An exchange of prisoners had arrived from Odessa. An Anglo-French force from Espatoria, under Gen D'Allonville, made a reconnoissance on the 22d, falling in with a large force of the enemy, offered battle, but the Russians retired after an exchange of a few rounds

of artillery. The Al ies burned the villages of Schaddffka, Karaquet, Tozela and the town of Saki; also many farms and stores along the route, and on the 24th returned to

Eupsteria. Intelligence from Odessa of Oct. 27 says that Todten is fast rencering Nikolaieff defensible below Paseks, where the river is only 600 fathoms broad

Gunboats manned by the crew of the former Black Sea fleet are stationed, and batteries are being erected on both sides of the river.

The inhabitants of Nikol sieff and Chereon are informed that those cities may be attacked, and large numbers have gone into the interior at Government

It is reported that Odessa will be disarmed and the guns there sent to Nikolaicif. Gen Luders, with the grenadiers and cavalry, is

posted between Kinburn and Cherson. It is confirmed that the Czar and Grand-Duke Constantine witnessed the capture of Kinburn from

Oteh skoff. The Czer has returned to St. Petersburg direct fro n

Nikolaieff, without staying at Warsaw. The squadron of the Bug bave towed out two rafts of cak timber, worth \$100 000. Beyond this nothing

has been done except making a reconnoissance. A recent report arrived from Odessa that the Allies had effected a landing, in force, near Perekop, and Russian troops were hurried off to oppose them.

Later advices render the report doubtful. St. Petersburgh dispatches say the Russian army in the Crimea has provisions to eight months.

A Vienna paper, the Frendem Biait, learns from Gorchakoff's headquarters that the Russians in the Crimes now number 200,000 men. A grens dier corps had arrived at Sympheropol, accompanied by 8 000 wagers, drawn by oxen, se the army is provisioned for eight menths. Gorch skoff will not expect convoys after November, when the steppes, it is expected, will be covered with snow.

Omer Pasha has opened friendly relations with Schamyl. Selim Pasha is to establish himself at Erzeroum with the Turkish Imperial Guard, whence be would threaten the rear of the Russian army be sieging Kars. Omer Pasha commenced his advance on Kutari on the 20th with twenty-two battalions. Accounts from Persia mention the departure of an

Embassador for St. Petersburgh.

THE LATEST.

RUMORED BOMBARDMENT OF NIKOLAIEFF.

A dispatch from Vieuna says that a message had been received at the Turkish Embassy, stating that the bembardment of Nekolaidif commenced on the 29th of October, and continued during the whole of the following day. The result is not known. It was added that the Emperer A exander had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began, but the Duke Constantine could not be prevailed upon to quit the town.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20,-It is said that the Sultan will visit Paris and London in the Spring, and has made known his intention to the Grand Vizier and the principal Ministers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The excitement respecting a war with the United States has quite subsided, and the leading journals, ashamed of the panie they created, attempt to excuse k, and let themselves down quietly by attributing what they call the hostile at itude of the American nt to an election russ on the part of the President and his Cabinet, although it is notorious that

the excitement was begun, fostered and kept up by The London Times.

Anxiety is now manifested to learn how the news of the excitement and the comments of The Times will be received in America. Intelligent Englishmen of all ranks express themselves pained and humiliated by the whole affair.

The Secreta yahip of the Colonies is still vacant. There is no other political news.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that another attempt had been made to assessinate the Emperor, which, however, was totally untrue. The report arose in consequence of a pis of belonging to one of the Dragoons by accident failing from his holster and exploding. The Exposition closes on the 18th inst.

The morthly statement of the Bank of France is stated not to be unfavorable in its general character, although it will show a further diminution of one mil lion pourds in the stock of bullion. The notes in circulation have been reduced, it is reported, £1,200,000. Shortl after the publication of the last return it was known that the button was again declining, but latterly the receipts are believed to have been about equal to the withdrawais.

SPAIN.

Unfriendly relations are arising between Great Britsin and Spain. Firstly, in reference to the case of a Mr. Boylac, a British resident at San iago, who was expelled from Cubs in April 1sst, notwithst inding the agreement of Sosin to submit his grievances to the arbitration of Mr. Mure the British Consul at New-Orleans Secondly, with reference to the appointment of D n D mirgo Modstich as Governor of Fernando Pc. B itain demands indemnity for Boylan's losses, and says that as Don M datich is an old slave trader, his appointment is insulting to the British feelings and must be carceled.

HOLLAND.

Mr. Fillmore has been visiting the King of Holland.

ITALY. The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tas-

cany remains unsettled, pending a reference to the cabinets of England and Prance. The sailing of the Angio-Swiss Legion from Genoa.

for the Crimes, is countermanded till the Spring. King Victor Emanu-1 of Sardinia would arrive in Paris on the 20th of November, and in England early in December, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet.

The correspondence of The London Post from Naples the 30 h. savs:

Naples the 30 h, says:

"There is no longer any doubt that a revolutionary movement has browen out in Sicily. Some of the insurgents have been taken and shot. It is difficult to get cetails. Arreats have taken place at Palermo. The authorities say the movement is not political, but is occasioned by cholera and scarcity of food. This, however, remains to be seen."

PRUSSIA.

The Bank of Prussia has raised is rate of discount a half per cen:--from 5 to 51 per cent.

AUSTRIA.

The new financial measures engross attention. The new Concordat is not yet published. The Arch-Duke Maximilian at Trice e had been thrown from his carriage and fractured his skull.

GREECE. Political reports are satisfactory.

DENMARK.

It is removed that Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. London, Saturday Morning.

On Change on Friday afternoon the rates for bills on Paris were well maintained, owing to the firm Exchange reported from that side.

The Corn market to-day was again very firm. At Paris the price of Flour has again advanced, while Wheat has risen during the last four days 2/ 23/ per quarter.

The most favorable feature in the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 3, is the increase in the reserve of notes, consequent on the dinimution in the Government and other securities, at d the bollion shows a trifling decrease of £3,173 The Rai way market rose at the opening, but subsequently relapsed, cosing in many cases rather better than yest rday.

Letters from Paris to The London Times state that business is limited in all the departments.

From Russia the communications seem to convey a more warlike feeling, but this may be nothing than the cover to an urgent anxiety for pease.

Recent papers from Gottenburg describe the festival held in that town to celebra'e the fall of Sevastopol as very imposing. Upward of fifteen thousand persons are alleged to have been present, and the warm'h and spler dor of the demonstration are said to have been rema kable.

Mr. Engstrom, the English Consul, was present and observed in his speech that although the Swedes were positically neutral their hearts were evidently with the Allies.

DANTZIC, Nov. 9 .- The Vulcan has arrived from Nargen, which place she left on the 6th. The cruisers alone remain. The other vessels are on their return. The weather is very rough with occasiona' snow-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. — Messrs. Brown, thipley & Co. report that owing to the stock of current qualities being small, prices have considerably advanced, particularly the lower and middling studes, which they quite jd. there, while the advance on fair qualities is about jd. The late of the week were 77,500 bains, of which speculations took also of the week were 77,500 bains, of which speculations took 740, and excorters 7.800. The following are the quotations: few-Orleans Fair fild, Middling, 5,41, Mobile Fair, 641; Orlinsty to Good Ordensy, 51,054,01, 1 febrier, 41,050 f. The state of the called on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to seen store and exporters. The market was steady at the close, it rather less bussait.

pecu stors and exporters. The market was stealy at the close, out rather less buosant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET — Mossrs Brown, LIVERPOOL BREADSTUTT MARKET—MOSETS DFOWN, hippey & Co. sey that an advance had taken place in all secriptions of BreadSTUFFS viz: In Wheat to the extent of \$\psi\$ hu.ht.; Flour 1; \$\psi\$ bbl., and Cern 2; \$\psi\$ quarter. The artecle sed with an active domand at firm prices. Western arise Flour quoted at 43, \$\psi44\$; Philade phis and Baltimore, \$\psi 45\$; Canadian, 42, \$\pi 44\$; part, 41, \$\pi 42.6\$; White Wheat, \$\pi 41\$; Canadian, 42, \$\pi 44\$; sour, 41, \$\pi 42.6\$; White Wheat, \$\pi 41\$; \$\pi 42.6\$; \$\pi 46.5\$; \$\

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER—The Manches-ter myles was strady, but notice had been given of a reduction of weges in severa' of the factories.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—The circulars of

IVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—The CITCULARS of sordering Spense & Co., and Bigland. Athys & Co., report visions generally unchanged, and the result of the Government of the Construct, to be concluded in the ensuing week, anxiously see for Bers and Pous quies and prices without variation, as steady, but havers demand a reduction. Lazar dull at Ell. Consent dull at former rates. Tallow from a 65% or North America.

60 of C. I. Chiese deh at former rates. Tallow firm a: 65 @ 68 for North America.

Liveryood, Produce Markets.—[From the Brockets Circo at.]—Ashes in softer speculative dem and a falce of the week 1,00 time at 37 for Post, and 45 for Posts with holder asking an advance. East indian active, out Carolina bulk.

Rosis sendy a 5,30-30 (400 3) for coedium, and 2 for line.

Straits Tuspervise quiet at 39,30-38 d. Nothing done in Rotiol Tiers view of Tax. Livered in in better domaid at 41 d 664 3 f. Land Oil quoved at 6. No sales of Spran, Seat or Coo Small manustims in White at 247 in MESO.

Palm to arrive in active request at 24 d 248 Palc Rafe—Small aslos at 59 d 60; Jure 1m. Dynamous wholly unchanged. No thing doing in Salveries. Squaks advanced 6 d 27—closing steady but quiet.

100 —closing strady but quiet.

LONDON MARKEYS—Messrs. Barings Bros. & Co.

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Pigport laox. We sh bars and rais, without change—Scotch Pigport laox. We sh bars and rais.

Tallow slightly higher and

clink at 80, 488 fd. Rice active at former islos. American

LONDON MONEY MARKEY.—Messrs. Barings Bros.

LONDON MONEY MARKEY.—Messrs. Barings Bros.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Mesers. Barings Bros.
& Co. report the Money market slightly easier. The Bellion in
the Bank of England had only decreased during the wook to the
extent of £3.700. Coscols c cord at 125 for money and £3 for
seconst. Mexican Dollars nominal at 4 lift Doublooms. 746.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Mesers. Baring Brothers,
and tiels Co. report American Securities steady and the business limited to the following quotations:

United States Sixes Bonds.

9100 60
Massachuse to Ver ing Bonds.

Pennsy vania Fives. Bonds.

Pennsy vania Bonds.

Virgita Fives, Bonds.

States Sixes Sixes Bonds.

States Sixes Six

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arr. fm. New-York Sth. Christians, at Graves-nd; Cirizo. Mary Mortis in the Clydes Sch Otto! . Emerald 140, at Liv-erpool; Sth Excistrgoon, at Graves-ned; 7m, Ocean Paverine, at Bristol; 7th, Sintinet, at Laverpool; Sie Robert Pool, at Grave-

A.r. for Philadelphia 6th, the Napier, at Liverposi; S. M. Arr. im. Chare-tee lith, Alliance, at Liversock.
Arr. im. New-Orleans fith, Clara Wheeler; Helios, at Live

post.
Ast. for, Worlde 7th, Charles Crocker; 5th, Irene; 8th, Martin
Lu bet, & Livergoot.
St. for Now-York 8th Centurion, fm Liverpost, 7th, Eliby.

St. for New York 8 h. Centurien, fm. Liverpool, 7th, Kilby fm. Philedes.

Sailed for Seaton 8 h., Cathedral, f. om Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia 9th Gea. Cobb from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston 8th. Carnavie, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Sevennah 6th Classes no, from the Clyde.

Sailed for New Orleans 8th. Elaw Hunter, from Gavessend, 7th Roderick Dist, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Moving 9th. Derchester and Imperial from Liverpool; 7th, M. lissa, from the Clyde.

Passengers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Taursday, Nov. 22, 1855. Secretary Dobbie may have expressed a wish to retire on account of ill health; but his health has much improved anothe has remived to comply with the earnest rolicitations of the P esident to continue at the

head of the Navy Department.

Burrato, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855. Last night's express train of the Buffelo and Branford railroad ran into a wood train near Caledonia, mashing several cars, and killing four Gorman laborers names unknown. A mannamen McCormick had both his legs broken. A Mr. Wilson had one leg broken and the other badly crushed.

COLLISION-FOUR MEN KILLED.

The schooner Pearl, with a cargo of wheat, bound to Buffelo ran on the shouls of the East Sister Island, in Lake E.ie, during the late gale. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss,

The Americans are now firing one hundred gun; in henor of their victory in this State; also twen'y guns in honor of Senator Breoks. The glorification cercludes with a banquet at the St. James Hotel

DR. BEALE PARDONED.

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PRILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855.
Dr. Beale, the dentist, has been pardoned by Gov.
Pollock, and liberated from prison.

The illness of Rachel still continues, and she will not be able in consequence to make her second appearance in this city until Monday evening.

Thenkegiving is very generally observed in this city to-day, and business is almost wholly suspended.

The weather is clear and cold.

THE WEATHER EASTWARD.

Boston, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1833.
From one to five irches of a ow fell last night at various points as fiar cost as Halifax, and in many places in New Hampshire.

In this city last right up to midnight it rained very heavily, when it cleared off cold with violent gales from the partia-way.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ROCHESTER TEURIST.

As the express train was near Spencerport on the Niagara Fel s Reilroad, this after oon, the engine was thrown off the training and the spencer of the spencer thrown off the track and the engineer and fireman were both killed.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22, 1855 — FLOUR has advanced: sales 3 000 note. at me advanced: sales 3 000 note. at me advanced to a sales 3 000 note. at me advanced to a sales 3 000 note. At a sales 3 000 note. At a sales 3 note 2 note 3 not

MR. GARRISON AND THE BOSTON ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison declines to take a part in the Boston Course of Anti-Stavery Lectures, for the reason that various prominent slaveholders have also been invited, including "that lawless ruffian, the leader of the Missouri Kansas bandits, David R " Atchison; that desperate demagague and Iscariot " traiter to liberty, Stephen Arnold Douglas of Idi-"nois; that unmitigated blackguard and shameless bully Henry A. Wise of Virginia, and that monster in human form, John M. Mason, the it famous framer of the Fugitive Slave Law, also of Virginia. All these stand committed before the world as the most malignant enemies of the Anti-Slavery cause, the most bitter contempers of the North, (especially of Massachusetts,) and the most ferocious defenders of the accursed slave system to the end of time-as well as actual slaveholders, whose souls are steeped in pollution, whose hands and garments are dripping with the blood of easlayed millions, and who instead of being politely invited and handsomely paid by you to utter their blosphemies against the God of freedom and the rights of man, deserve to be capitally executed, 'wishout benefit of clergy,' if capital punishment be permissable in any case, which I do not believe,) even under the law of Conwhich they themselves indorse, making it a piratical act, worthy of death, to enslave any nativeborn African, by bringing him to this country for that purpose: for the crime consists solely in the act of erslavement, no matter on what pretense." Mr. Garrison thinks that in inviting persons like

there, the Committee forget their senf-respect, their moral consistency, the dignity of the cause they have espoused, and the common-sense of mankind. Why the uld these persons be invited by Anti-Slavery men. with an offer of liberal pay, to do their best to make the Beston community yet more hos ile to freedom Probably the Committee acted with a view to magnanimity in the treatment of slaveholders. But this Mr. Garrison holds to be a great mistake. " It is not required by the spirit of Christianity, it is not in accordance with the eternal fitness of things to invite men gnilty of 'the highest kind of theft' to come from a remote part of the country, and accept our proffered civilities that they may show us the utility and excellence of robbing millions of our country men of their inalienable rights-of turning them into perishable property and articles of merchandisc-of foreing them to live in a state of beastly uncleanness, by abolishing the sacred institution of marriage-of perpetrating upon their bodies and spirits all conceivable outrages; and then to remunerate them liberally out of the Anti-Slavery treasury for this inexcusable and horrible act of Why, gent emen, this is to run charity and good-will into the ground. It is not freedom o speech, but inconsiderateness; it is not genero i y, but improvidence; it is not overcoming evil with good, but placing good and evil in the same caregory, making them equally deserving of public courtesy, and equally dubious as to which should

prevail ! Such are the reasons for which Mr. Garrison refase to join in the lettures. "I for one," he says, " shall keep aloof from eny such mixture. Not even to find a tempring opportunity to p'ead for those in bondage will I consent to recognize the propriety of such a procedure. My aim is to stain the character and reader infamous the conduct of the slaveholder throughout the civilized world. I am for his immediate exclusion from the professedly Christian church and from every honorable position in the State. As long as he is allowed to hold his head up in society—is deemed worthy of public consideration—is permitted to fill offices of trust and emol un ent-is recognized as a friend of his country, and

animated by the a sirit of true plety-and, especially, as long as these who claim to be the representative and advocates of the stave treat him with marked attention-so long will be continue to rob and op press the victims of his cupidity. He must be made

feel, as does the fiveign slavetrader, the over whe ming power of public sectionat-hat he is a singer of the first rank ' atterly without excuse and dese ving of universal abhorrence."

But this is not all. "Geotlomen," he exclaims, what would be thought of the santty of the Americen Board of Commissi ners, if, instituting a course of 'enteres for the subversion of idelatry, they should invite some of the most sabtle and malignant worshipers of Brabins to come over, and 'favor us with the views prevalent in their vicinity -offering not only to give them enough to defray their experses across the Atlantic, but to put a ban frome

sum into their pockets! All Christendom would re sound with misgled cries of derising one shouts of laurbier. When it shell be deemed proper to hive 'Inrgians, high waymen, counterfeite s and pirates, 'to show that honesty, justice and mercy ought to be treated as fanaricism, madness and treason, then no objection can consistently be raised to scenning the a-rvices of slaveholders in opposition to the sacred

cause of human liberty." After thus stating his views on the subject, and disel-iming all idea of condemning other Anti-Slavery ad vocates, who cooperate in the lectures, Mr. Osrrison core notes by expressing his conviction that the Cammittee really desire to promote the cause of universal emancipation, and have acted from the lest motives, though in his opinion unwisely.

AFFAIRS IN THE PRUSSIAN CAPITAL POSITION OF THE LABORING MAN

From Our Own Correspondent.
BERLIN, Monday, Oct 8, 1855. Whenever the conversation turns upon the candition of the laboring man in America as compared with his position here and I speak of the ifference of wages, the reply is invasiably made: "but it costs so much more to live there, that "upon the whole it is pretty much the same." And this, whether I am talking with a professor in the University, or with the cobbler who is mending a

rip in my shoe. Se for as my experience and observation go the cost of living-leaving out of view two things, viz: clothes from fashionable tailors and houserents- is about the same in New-York as in Berlin, providing you live equally well in the two cities. A poor family, it would seem, may obtain food, one year with another, as cheaply there as here. At all events, the cheapness of living, in this part of Germany at least, which is so striking when the comparison is made between the households of the rich here and with us, is not so evident as we descend the scale of social rank.

Last Winter THE TRIBUNE brought us sad tidings of the condition of the poor in the American cities, both from the extraordinary prices of all articles of food and from the beautiful workings of Democratic tariff and other measures affecting the interests of labor. I seems quite probable the tales of suffering will go from the cities here this Winter, but the condition of the poor will not be made worse by the insane action of any socalled Democratic Congress cutting at the root of prosperity by removing all guards and protection from home industry. But to the paint: from home industry. But to the print:

Here are some of the prices which, with no

great variation, have ruled here for a year past; Potatoes have varied from I thaler 6 to 8 silver. groschen per scheffel down to 25 sgr , and now are up again to 1 th. 2 sgr., with a prospect of a much his her rate. Now a sch ffel is a quarter less than a bushel (four bushels are 5 3 10 scheffel), and a thaler is very nearly 75 cents; so that potatoes are now selling here at full a dollar a bushel at retail. Rutter is 8, 10 and 12 agr a pound. Tae Prussian pound is 3 per cent smaller than ours, the silvergreachen 24 cents—making the price 20, 25 are 30 cents now, when, if ever, it should be chesp—and the pounds small at that. As a substitute for butter lard is very much eaten, and this costs now 20 cents a pound for such as my land lady avers tastes very strongly of mutton tallow.

Cheese of various qualities costs precisely the same as butter - 8, 10 and 12 sgr! Bread in Europe is truly the staff of life; among the poorer classes in this city rye bread, with butter or some sort of grease upon it, forms at least the entire ' spread" at twelve or tifteen mesis a Three or four cents' worth of vegetables, boiled almost to a stew, with a bit of mutton bone or refuse beef, just to give the vegetables a flavor, may generally be found on the table at noon, but the great thing is the thick slice of black bread. The price of wheat and rye, then, is what is most anxiously watched here as well as in Paris. There is no private baking—all bread is bought of the bakers, and the Government watches them closely. A few months ago there was a decline in the price of grain, without a corresponding increase in the size of the five-groschen loaf. Hinckeldey sent a circular to the bakers that unless the loaf were larger before the next market dsy, he would allow so many thousand loaves of bread to pass the city gates without toll. The loaf had a bigger bely next morning; but has shrunk again from its fair proportions. To-day rye (in to grain) has been selling at 82 thaler per 2,050 pounds, which, allowing for the difference in the English and Prussian pound, I make equa to \$61 50 for rather less than 2,000 pounds.

Three qualities of wheat sold (reckoning in the st-poor, \$71 25 to \$56 50; middling, \$26 25 to \$94 50, and good \$90 to \$97 50 per .000 pounds I have no means of knowing how this compares with the cost in New-York, but is igh as to render the cost of bread here equal to the cost there ?

Coffee is drunk here by all classes in some shape or other—not seldom in the shape of peas, I reckon. The three prices are 29, 25 and 30 cents American

meney per Russian pound, for the raw beans

Loaf sugar, beet, for hardly any other is used costs some 15 cents per pound—it is almost ex-clusively an article of domestic manufacture

Very po r meadow hay flavored tea costs \$1 50, and the poor people never taste it—those not very peor use perhaps four ounces a year, steeping it with a bit of cirnamon or something of the sort, so that the weak solution shall have some taste. Dried peas and lentiles, which are much more used as common articles of food than with us, cost

the bousekeeper not far from \$5 per bushel, while beans are about a tifth higher. Squashes and pumpkins are hardly known. Other vegetables, especially carrots, turnips and cabbages, I take to be much cheaper than in our

Rapeseed oil, which is generally burned, whale oil being quite unknown, costs about 60 to 70 cests per gellon, as nearly as I can make out it being sold by the pound. It burns out, however, much foster than whale oil.

You are aware that all the rivers and ponds of the endless plains of Northern Germany have been connected together by canals and rendered naviga-ble for large boats, by an excellent and long continued policy of public internal improvement. The consequence is that our little miserable river Spree is crowded with boats from all quarters bringing the produce of the peasants at once to mar-Just now the landing places are everywhere occupied with apple sellers. The poor people are having their annual feast of apples at a cost of 6 to groschen per metze, \$2 50 to \$3 per bushel : Now, all the talk I hear about the cheapness of

living in Germany may be very true, but these figures are rather stubborn things.

If, however, a family used to living in good New-

York style-\$1,000 rent for house (if that be good style), a couple of servants, a good breakfast, dinner and supper daily, meat morning, noon and night, puddings, pies, buckwheat, oysters, roast turkey for Fundays, and a pair of canvas-backs occasionally, will come over here and live like our over the way-that family will find i chesp. He pays some \$400 rent for two rooms "one flight high" on the street and a series of some four or five smaller ones running back into

the wing. I know of only nine other families in the same house. The family consists of the professor and his w fe, two children of tee and twelve years. and one servant-girl. Each, when disposed to breakfast, takes a cup or two of coffee and a small Bot cakes, warm breat or rolls, or anything whatscever of the meat kind, to the morning is unknown. Everybody lives so here-the king himself. At 1 o'clock a very frugal disser—the king himself. At 1 o'clock a very frugal disser—every body lives so, except at the hotels; in the crening, tes with celebraid and butter, and a bit of ham or sausage. At evening parties there is always plenty and that plenty is good and substantial. It costs him from ten to twelve hundred dollars a year, though his wife is one of the real German

I made a rip in my shoe yesterday an excuse to go down into the habitation of a cobbler in our street, and spy out the land a little. He lives in a cellar; there is glass in the door, and by the light thus admitted be works; his apprentice or jour neyman, as the case may be, was elevated upon a latform so as to have the light of the single winthe room and a door opened into another small dark apartment whose mysteries are mysteries still to me. He buys up old boots he told me, and makes them over for the poor, and yet, said he. "I work for some very good customers." Somebody has written an essay upon shoemakers as a thinking set, and I recollected the various sheemakers who have names in English literature and american politics as my man discoursed upon the present political prospects of Europe, withowing any extraordinary love for the powers

Beside his stool there are two chairs in the roon -one with a board sest, the other with straw be tried to make the first suitable to offer a stranger, but found the other, on the whole, preferable. In a corner partially screened by some belves was a bed—two masses of feathers in sarks - German style - with an endless quantity of huge pillows - In an old dresser was the crockery, but bidden almost by a set of shelves containing ancient boot tops of every sort and size. Two poor, feeble, pale little girls were at the doorplaying such children do not play munching an apple. The mother came in with her basket of vegetables for dinner while I was there. but I can give no inventory of the contents.

I do not give this as anything remarkable by

w-y of description-people live so all over the city; and often when I have occasion to have a ob done by the locksmith for instance, or by the tailor, I go myself and have a talk with my man. The poor master mechanic, be his trade what it may, lives in this manner. After some twenty minut s work my shoe was done. "Wha's to psy?" "Ob, what you please" "But every man nust set his price," said I. "Well, then, give ne a groschet." I thought two and a half cents cheap, and

doubled the sum. Now look at the condition of this poor devil, as affected by the laws under which he lives. In the first place, just as he had learned his trade he had to leave it and serve three years in the army, leaving it at the end of that time with one suit of military clothes Then after m. king the usual pilgrimages as a "tramping "jour." he came to Berlin, and passing the regu-lar exeminations or showing his book of certifientes, as the case may be, was admitted to the rank and stard of master." Now if he can raise funds enough to pay up his debts and furnish himolf with necessary tools, and purchase the right of werhing for limself, he may seek out a cellar, marry and set up his establishment—as English malemen express it. Stop—too fast; the police must first know whether he is a civizen of Berlin. and if not, can be give security that he will not be-come a public burden? Whether he has been baptized and admitted into the church? Whether bis wie can "show a clean bill" in these particulars? And whether either of them his ever come in collision with the ;ou thousand police regulations bers or otherwhere !

If all is satisfactory, and he can pay the tradetaxes- for all mechanics pay taxes for the right of working at their trades - then he gets the permission to try his luck. So he comes into Marien street and bires the cellar, for which he pays \$30 a year, and a per centage upon his rent to the tax-gather. When his children are born he must have them baptized, or the Police will be after him and the legal fee of the elergyman will be increased by police charges. If he remains very poor there is a school where his children can reading, writing, arithmetic, (only the sin rules.) and religion: but if they shall study the simple other book whatsoever than those belonging to this course, they must go to schools of a higher grade and pay extra. When they are of the proper age they must be confirmed, or in other words join the church, and pay a fee to the clergyman; there is no getting away from that; all Germans are church members and mighty pious ones, too, some them! Houses of ill fame here are licensed branches of business, and girls that come from other cities to enter them must, like others who come to be nursery-maids and the like, be able to show their certificates of baptism and confirmation! The King is pious and looks out for the interests of piety and the church; he is sure of a tall seat

in the other world. But the king is a great way off from our cobbler. Every bit of bread he eats and everything of the mest kind that comes into his cellar has been taxed at the city gates, so that not a day passes in which he does not pay something to support the paternal government of Frederick William the Fourth Per contra.- He is a "master" shoemaker, and if a neighbor makes a shoe, even for his own child, he can complain of him and have him punished. I remember in the police report one day seeing that sixty girls had been hauled up and fined for working as tailoresses for a slop-shop, they not having been regularly made "mistress" tailoresses. So the Government protects the cobbler from too much competition—and the cobbler is so much the more squeezeable for the support of the Govern-

New and then my shoemaker finds himself with fifty cents in his pocket, after rent and taxes and so on are paid. Well, such a sum is not worth laying up and wite and children look poorly-and away they go, rigged out in their best, to some chesp Surday garden concert, and have a grand time on eight cents worth of beer, ten cents worth of "butter bread" and some ham, the children get a good drink of milk. Half a dozen beggars have ad occasion to rejoice over the wealthy position of the emancipated cobbler. What remains of the grand surplus is spent on their way home for a few white rolls, a bottle of cheapest beer, or some other vanity—and the next morning our hero will be ready to talk politics and sew up the rip in your shoe, and perhaps discuss the glory of the Thiergarten yesterday, with occasianal remarks upon art, as exhibited in the music or decorations of the garden, which he and his frau had visited resplend-

FIRES.

FIRE CORNER OF THIRTY SEVENTH STREET AND BROADWAY.

About 124 o'clock yesterday aftermoon a fire broke out in the frame building corner of Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, occupied by Charles Hicks as a each and blind factory. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before they could be subdued by the firemen the building with its contents, consisting of stock, finished and unfinished, was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$500. No insurance.

FIRE IS THIRD STREET.

The alarm of fire in the Sixth District last evening was eccasioned by smoke issuing from a stovepipe which projected through the roof of No. 331 Third street. It appears that a poor woman, the occupant of one of the rooms, was kindling a fire in her stove for the purpose of cooking her supper, when the shavings whi h she used caused a dense smoke and gave rise to the alarm. No damage was done to the

About 10 o'click last night a fire was discovered in

be building No. 63 Beaver street, cocupied as offices. The fire originated on the first floor in an office occusied by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, nd was discovered by John Mackey of the Insurance Watch. The firemen were early on the ground, and soon subdued the fismes, confining the fire to the office in which it originated. The building and office

we e dam aged to the amount of about \$250. The fire was accessored through the care'es bees of the occapants to feaving the grate beaping fell of cost, some of which had dropped upon the floor and thus ignited

the wood work.

PAISE ALARM IN FIFTH DISTRICT. The slarm of fire in the Fifth Destrict last eight at flues in the Harlem Railroad Depot corner of Bin and White streets, heating down usen the roof. The fremen were soon on the ground, but their services

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Semiramede was given last night for the first appearance of Macamo Nantier Didice, the new com traito from the Queen's Opera House. Her sixous was eminent and colstant. Her voice is extensive in compaes; pure and sympathetic in quality; as load as contraines, the best of them, are, and is under thorough control. There is great contrast between the voluntinous low tones and the uppermost ones the latter being intersety feminine and worthy of a rich soprano. Her face is handsome and expressive, as far as we could judge at a distance, and her endre appearance agreeable. She was much applicated, and was called before the curtain. Mada se La Grange, as Semiramide, distinguished berseif by the superlative britishey in the execution in that most firrid part. M. Merelli showed himself master of the school of Rossini; the only or jection we found to him was in his declaiming too loudly and printedly in concert with the contracto, which cannot sing against a bass or baritone in facil force, especially wien in sixthe or less in ervals-or ly above it. In the splendid oath scene this exessive dominance of M. Morelli was particular y evident.

Is music and stage disclay, Semiramide is one of the most brillant of operas. In sumptocuspees of music-if that distinction may be individuated-it to unrivaled. The meredy is so finent and to this repect the contrast to Me erbeer's Prophet, just parmed, will come up. On the other hand, it is of ea deficient in dramatic truth lavish vocal display tak ing the place of characteristic requirement.

The stage was crowded with the principals, a nu mercus chorus, supernumeraries, military band, and a flaching array of antique picture-queners. Stage splenders begin and end in this City with the Academy; for until the scenery of Allegri be considered there, along with the dresses and decorations sod the flood of harmonious sounds, the untraveled theatergoer has no conception of an approach to great stage

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED INDIGENT FEMALES. The Forty second Anniversary of the Association

for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females was held yesterday afternoon, at 'be " Home," in East Twentieth street between Second and Phird avenues. The exercises were commenced at noon, with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thompson; after which, the annual Report was read by the Rev. M. SUMMERS. The report says:

To that All wise and most merciful Father a tribute of thanks from this Association is positivity due. He prospered the endeavor of His servants when early in 1814, few in number, and without the benefit of oxample to guide them or even the approbation of some to encourage, from whom they had hope if for asisst since, they set out upon an entirely new project. It was thought needless by many; some considered the Alma-House a sufficient provision. But the Lord regarded with approbation the purpose and effort of His servants to provide for the agent paper, and his good hand guided them consend through all difficulties raised up included them envised through all difficulties raised up included the more and through all difficulties raised up included the others are our highly valued. Matron and the nocessary aids employed.

As has been a sted heretofore in our annual reports, number of pensioners, varying from 70 o 80, and constituting the same class of our follow citizens as those To that All wise and most merciful Father a tribute

As has been a sted heretoore in our annual resource, number of pensioners, varying from 70 o 80, and constituting the same of as of our follow civizens as those witch the Asylum-respectable aget females—are relieved without. Wherever they may find a dwaling-place, be it with a friend, a relative poor likewise, or a stranger, or sometimes in their own hired apartment, there the Managers visit them, contributing to their constituting to their constituting to their constituting monthly air for at seven, and sometimes necessities monthly aid for six seven, and sometimes eight morths in the year, according to the abilities of the Society. This aid is always much needed, and very that kfully received. When their necessities become urgent and they have a desire to come into the Asylum, they are proposed to the Committee for Ap-plications; and, it approved by them, they enter when a vacancy occurs. It is not often that our out-door a vacancy occurs. It is not often that our out-door pensioners apply for admittance; they seem to prefer occupying their own little home, however homely it may be, and managing for themselves, with the sid they receive, as long as possible, to trying a new experiment by becoming members of so large a family. In addition to the pecuniary assistance afforded to these worthy women, they are supplied by the Soc ety's valuable auxiliary as the cold weather advances with a sufficient ou abor of warm and suitable garments adapted to their need. The Association take this oc arion to express their lively sense of the ble garments adapted to their need. The Association take this or asion to express their lively sense of the inportant errices of this, their old and faithful ally, which for thirty-three years has been unremitting and most successful in its endeavors to procure the materials and provide garments for our possioners already made up, excepting in instances where, the material being furnished, they were able to make for the nectives. We acknowledge our indebtedness to these ladies for 342 garments, seven sheets, and two pairs of shoes, bestowed during the past year. We hope they will continue their good and useful work while we sail have a list of out-door pensioners to relieve; and that she who is, and for the last twenty four years has been, their honored First Directress will be able to sustain her position in it. The parent Society have felt much rearest in being recoming constrained to accept her resignation of active membership with its Board.

felt much rearet in being recently constrained to accept her resignation of active membership with its Board. Another valuable member of this Association, our efficient second directress, has been disabled for more than eighteen months past from taking any part in its management. We are heavy to start the second of the sec management. We are happy to state, however, that recent accounts have been so favorable that it seems not improbable she may again resume her seat in its

councils.

There has been no epidemical sickness of any kind in the A-ylum during the past year, although there has been much sickness and suffering connected with great infinity of body and mind which have been termed the diseases of old age. The whole number of deaths that have occurred throughout the year is nine. Their ages were as follows: 87, 70, 76, 77, 77, 78, 86, 90, 93. By the Treasurer's report it appears that the sum of \$15,300,56 was expended during the past year, \$5,792,54 of the amount having been paid for provisions and medicines. The following officers were elected for the ensuing

The following officers were elected for the descriptions of the cond Directres; Mrs. A. T. Ancerson, Treasurer; Mrs. S. Van Astwerp Secretary; Mrs. S. M. Beckiey Register. Managers—Mrs. B. Barfe, Mrs. A. O. Phelps, Mrs. M. O'llet, Mrs. B. Goldmith, Mrs. John D. Campbell, Mrs. G. W. Oakley Miss Maysnaud, eds. R. Lene, Mrs. Rev. Char G. Sommers, Mrs. J. Lowery Mrs. J. B. Collins, Mrs. Wom. B. Astor. Mrs. Warren Carter, Mrs. T. Deright, Mrs. Ass. Child, Mrs. S. A. Courch, Mrs. E. D. Mergan, Mrs. S. W. Anderson, Miss selection, Miss. M. O. Brinkerboof, Miss M. D. Marven, Miss. A. T. Hicks, Mrs. A. M. Gray Marrou. Physician—Dr. J. S. Cooper, Attendant, A. M. Gray Marrou. Physician—Dr. J. Watson, Cooscilling Physician.

After the election of efficiers Mr. Summers delivered an able address, which was listened to with the deepers at entition.

est at ention.

The audience was dismised with a benediction.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS,-The ladie of the Five Points Mi-sion are now making arrangements for their sixth Thanksgiving Festival. The good influences resulting from their former efforts o this kind have been manifest throughout the year. The children remember the past with Seelings of grati tude, and look forward to the coming festival with anticipations of delight. On each of the three last occasions about one thousand of the Five Points poor, worthy children, have been furnished with an excelent dinner. All the children of the school (from three to four hundred) received presents of books, dolls, to four hundred) received presents of books, dolls, teys, &c., secording to their various ages and tastes, and many of the larger girls were presented with calleo or delame and taught by the ladies to make dresses for themselves. Such provisions as were not needed for the featival were given out in small quantities to tie sick and poor of the neighborhood.

Denations in money, provisions, clothing, or goods of any kind, may be sent to the Rev. N. Mead, site of the Old Brewsery, or they will be sent for if a note be

the Old Brewery; or they will be sent for if a note be addressed as above; shoes are greatly needed at this

On Thankagiving (Thursday, Nov. 29.) interesting exercises will take place in the chapel during the afternoon and at early candle-light. Suppor will be served in the school-room. Friends of the Mission are invited to be present. N. MEAD, Missionary.